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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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MILITARY

FRANCE

SHIP ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AT BREST LISTED

Paris COLS BLEUS in French 18 Sep 82 p 20

[Article: "A Week's Activity in Brest"]

[Excerpts] On 24 August, the [tank landing ship] "Bidassoa" arrived at Dakar after what was probably an uneventful crossing. Its crew members who had no previous opportunity to familiarize themselves with Senegal may now possibly tell us about their discovery of that country. As for the TCD [dock landing ship] "Orage," it was continuing to sail toward Beirut, carrying men and heavy equipment for the French interposition force in Lebanon. Meanwhile the [destroyer] "Duguay-Trouin" and the frigate "Doudart de Lagree" were conducting individual training exercises in waters off the coast of Brittany, a welcome and useful change after their period of idleness.

As for the [fishery protection vessel] "Mercure," it was on a mission of assisting albacore fishermen in the Bay of Biscay. Between 22 and 25 August, it identified 32 Spanish fishing boats, three of which were flying the British flag. It found no violations on the part of vessels it searched and continued its mission before returning to Rochefort via Brest on 31 August.

On the morning of 26 August, a PATMAR [maritime patrol aircraft] from the Lann Bihoue [naval air station] surprised a Swiss wine tanker of 1,600 gross tons, the "Rhone," in the process of "outgassing" approximately 90 miles west of the Isle of Sein, thereby producing a 10-mile long polluted slick. Fortunately, the combined action of wind and sea drove the slick seaward. Photographs were made and a report filed. Appropriate action will be taken.

The week-end was quiet, as usual, except for the "Orage."

On 30 August, it was the [guided missile destroyer] "Dupetit Thouars'" turn to resume its normal activity: a 3-day individual training cruise. Off the port of Lorient, the frigate "Commandant L'Herminier" was continuing its sea trials prior to its entry into active service. The [frigate] "Enseigne de Vaisseau Jacoubet" was preparing to set sail on a long cruise. The tanker "Port Vendres," chartered by the Navy, returned from Port Jerome where it had taken on its last load of fuel oil destined for Brest, before sailing on 1 September for permanent assignment in the Mediterranean.

On 1 September, the [ASW destroyer] "Duperre," Rear Admiral Lesec's flagship, the "Duguay-Trouin," "De Grasse," and "Dupetit Thouars" sailed to participate with British, American, and Canadian naval forces in the Atlantic Alliance exercise Short Engagement which lasted until 6 September and preceded exercise Northern Wedding. French participation in the latter will consist of mine warfare forces and the [ocean tug] "Centaure."

Also on 1 September, the Poulmic [Brest area] Schools group opened its fall term: 75 midshipmen of the Naval Academy class of 1982, some 30 students at the EMF [Fleet Military School], 15 student officers--Lebanese, Congolese, Ivorian, Malagasy, Beninese, Mauritanian, Senegalese--at the CSEN [expansion unknown], and all students of the Ecole de Manoeuvre [Seamanship School]: "trone Commun" [common basic instruction leading to] the BS [roughly equivalent to a high school diploma]; the CAT [Certificate of Technical Proficiency]; and the BE [roughly equivalent to a junior high school diploma].

The [destroyer] "Vauquelin" (after IPER [expansion unknown]), "Aconit," and "Maille Breze" (after maintenance and shore leaves) were at sea on training cruises. A container ship out of Morlaix collided with a Dutch freighter off the Isle of Batz but was able to return to port without too much damage. On the other hand, a small trawler out of Lesconil struck a rock near the Glenan Islands and sunk, fortunately without loss of life.

What else happened? The 2d GPD [Diver-Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group], responding to a report from Saint Brieuc Maritime Shipping Agency, retrieved and blew up a 1,000-ton English bomb on 31 August: a routine incident, among many others.

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CSO: 3100/982

MILITARY

FRANCE

BRIEFS

SHIP Q418 AT TOULON--After a second career lasting 15 years and 6 months, hull Q418, the former tanker "Baise", has returned to Toulon once again. Since July 1966, it had been serving as a breakwater protecting Port Avis on the Isle of Levant. Two reasons prompted its withdrawal: its general condition and the availability of a replacement hull. [Excerpt] [Paris COLS BLEUS in French 4 Sep 82 p 21] 8041

SUBMARINE 'ARGONAUTE' RETIRED--After participating in the 14 July naval review, the submarine "Argonaute" ended its career at sea after a short and moving ceremony. Under 14 successive captains, it had logged 210,400 miles while spending 32,700 hours submerged and 2,149 days at sea. In so doing, it played an effective part in the activities and expansion of the submarine forces. The "Argonaute's" decommissioning marks the end of the thrilling adventure of the 400-ton "Arethuse"-class submarines. But their hunting spirit lives on. It now animates all attack submarines and will make the first of them, the "Rubis," the formidable instrument submariners--and the entire navy--have long prayed for. [Excerpts] [Paris COLS BLEUS in French 4 Sep 82 p 19] 8041

'DUMONT D'URVILLE SEA TRIALS: The BATRAL [light transport ship] "Dumont d'Urville" is nearing completion at the French Western Shipyards in Grand Quevilly, Seine Maritime. It will be commissioned for trials on 17 September 1982. [Excerpt] [Paris COLS BLEUS in French 11 Sep 82 p 20] 8041

CSO: 3100/982

DIARIO 16 SUMMARIZES PSOE ELECTION PLATFORM

Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 18 Sep 82 Supplement pp I-VIII

[Article: "The Government Program"]

[Text] If the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] wins the elections on 28 October, it will govern in accordance with this program, which covers all the major aspects of the nation's life, ranging from economic activity to public administration, and from the defense of liberties to the Army. DIARIO 16 offers an extensive summary of this Socialist government program.

1. Employment as a Priority Goal

The creation of jobs is the main challenge that Spanish society will have to confront during the next few years. Hence, employment is the priority goal of the Socialist program. Jobs must be created for the over 2 million unemployed that exist at present; and jobs are also required for the youth and women who are arriving to seek entry into the workplace for the first time. In order to achieve this, PSOE intends to create more than 800,000 net jobs during the 4 years of government administration.

A considerable number of the jobs offered will be newly created, and therefore supplementary measures will be devised to provide for the qualifying and training of young people and those who are unemployed.

Hence, there is a need for an extensive policy, carried out as part of a general plan for medium-term growth, that will accomplish the essential modernization of the economy. This requires growth backed by investment, exporting and an improvement in the quality of life, with a correction of the current imbalances, and through the expending of a national effort, distributed fairly among all.

Public investment will act as a driving force for the economy. In each year's budget, a short-term action fund will be provided to create jobs, the implementation of which will be the subject of negotiations with the social representatives. But it is private investment that will be the deciding factor for volume in the creation of jobs. Hence, an agreed upon plan will be proposed, that will eliminate uncertainties of an institutional type, and those related to economic policy, and also provide for cutting costs, both of wages and social security, and financial costs, establish long-term financing channels, foster savings to finance investment, economize on energy costs and curb inflation.

Collective Bargaining

Collective bargaining must be carried out according to the system adopted in recent years, setting the wage scale on the basis of the anticipated inflation. The annual wage agreements must guarantee the maintenance of the wages' purchasing power.

The company-level negotiations must be concentrated on improvements in working conditions and the distribution of the surplus accrued as a result of improvements in productivity.

The Socialist priorities for the distribution of this surplus are: to invest in expansion and the creation of employment; to reduce the work day, replacing the hours freed from restrictions by new contracts; to improve working conditions and the workers' share of the company's profits; and to give compensation for savings to promote investment.

The temporary contracts will be an exceptional expedient, preventing them from representing the only possible means for certain groups to obtain access to a paid job.

Retirement

On a general basis, during the space of 1 year, the retirement age will be reduced to 64 years, and early retirements may begin at the age of 59, with reduced rates.

Jobs which are arduous, involving poisonous substances and dangerous will have more favorable regulations. In addition, the system of the replacement contract will be created, consisting of the gradual retirement of workers over 60 years of age, and their replacement by young people seeking their first job. Backing will be given for early retirement on a voluntary basis, especially when there is a possibility of replacement by young workers, through the bargaining process.

PSOE will extend full schooling to age 16, and will foster the extension of schooling to age 18.

During the first year, the legal work day will be set at 40 hours a week, with 30 days of yearly vacation. Nevertheless, there will be maintained the goal of 35 hours, toward which there must be a tendency through the collective bargaining, which must progress in the direction of attaining the fifth week of vacation.

Creation of Employment

On an annual basis, a fund will be set up, charged to the state budgets, to create temporary jobs in the local corporations. This fund will be distributed by the autonomous communities, adhering to a set of objective indicators for its distribution, among which relative unemployment and the degree of neglect existing in each area will have priority.

A temporary program will be established for tax rebates and social security rates to promote new entrepreneurial initiatives producing employment. Newly created

small business firms may have access to this program, provided they give employment to a minimum of four workers and a maximum of ten, at least half of whom would be unemployed or seeking a job for the first time.

2. Coordinated Planning

The presence of a medium-term plan which expresses the major national economic goals and which therefore is binding on all the leading socioeconomic agents or forces is a fundamental requisite for reducing uncertainty.

To emerge from the crisis, it is essential to progress toward a "coordinated economy," wherein there exists a large market sector with a dynamic business-owning class, an efficient public sector and strong trade unions.

The coordinated democratic planning will have the following as fundamental features:

1. As a political process, it will be based upon the formulation of economic goals coinciding with the legislature, adjusted annually in the General State Budgets.
2. A tie-in between the general interests of the nation and the construction of the state of the autonomies, in accordance with the mandate contained in Article 131 of the Constitution.
3. The regulation and control of public spending so that it may better meet the citizens' needs.
4. Within this framework, the Economic and Social Council called for in the Constitution will be the basic tool for coordination, information and negotiation.
5. As a support for this process, a substantial improvement will be undertaken in the nation's economic statistics.
6. To facilitate business activity, the plan will devise the basic provisions and goals to be implemented. This will allow for rationality and clarity in handling public assistance, with a demarcated budget for government spending.

3. Modernization of the Productive Structures

The Agrarian Sector

Spain's agriculture and livestock raising have been upset by, and made contingent on the effects of the energy crisis, the slight economic growth and the uncertainty regarding the foreseeable entry into the European Community, as well as by the loss of income suffered by extensive sectors of farmers and livestock raisers, whose situation has worsened as a result of the drought during the past 2 years.

The Socialist policy is based on the capacity of Spain's agriculture and livestock raising to improve, as well as on the need for these sectors to play a major role in starting up the economy as a whole again, and in the general priority goal of increasing the number of jobs. Our food supply, the reinforcement of the agricultural and food industry and other related activities will depend on the agrarian sector's capacity for change, which will be given a priority impetus.

This requires an agrarian policy that will undertake the restructuring and modernization of the agrarian systems, the development of major idle resources and a definite policy on income that will make it possible to overcome the abandonment and unemployment affecting large areas and districts. The foregoing goals will be regarded from a decentralized and participatory standpoint. Steps will be taken to revise the operation of the Agrarian Chambers, and strictly democratic criteria will be established to determine the representative status of the agrarian organizations.

The farms categorized as family type, small and medium-sized constitute the social and economic fabric of the rural areas. Their existence is a guarantee against increased unemployment and, therefore, they will enjoy priority access to all the public assistance called for in the agrarian legislation.

Cooperatives of an integrated nature will be promoted as a natural means of expanding family farming in the sectors marketing and industrializing farm products; and their competitive status on the market will be benefited, without waiving the principles of internal solidarity and democracy.

"Consortiums for improved use of land" will be created, to regulate the farm land market and as a means of clarification and intervention on the regional level. These consortiums and the implementation of the laws in effect in the area of manifestly improvable properties will constitute the tools for correcting situations involving quasi-monopoly, idle land, under-utilization of communal land, activities of a speculative nature, etc., which have caused the current maladjustment in the land market. The family farms, cooperatives, young farmers and landless wage-earners will be the direct beneficiaries of all intervention measures that occur.

A program will be established for early retirement and regrouping of submarginal farms, that will facilitate the access of young people to ownership of farms.

Agricultural Income

The policy on income will be conceived as an improvement in the policy on prices that will correct not only the rural-urban imbalances, but also the most glaring inequalities within the sector.

Guarantee prices are necessary to insure a minimal level of income for the farmer. But it would not be realistic to expect the price policy to have a role in redistributing income; hence, special attention will be given to other supplementary measures that will allow for greater selectivity in the assistance, based upon types of farms. Prices and the quality of the means of production will also be subject to negotiation and overseeing.

As a guarantee of the income level, a general program for agricultural insurance will be fostered, that will prevent situations of widespread bankruptcy caused by weather conditions.

The programs to improve the agrarian production structures, the needs for capital for the rural areas and also the new programs to support agriculture require a

new credit system for agriculture and livestock raising, which will do away with the current discrimination, lack of publicizing of the grants, diversion of funds to other sectors and unwarranted delays.

The marketing cooperatives will be reinforced as intermediate structures, fostering the voluntary active integration of the largest possible number of farmers and livestock raisers into them, as well as their assumption of industrial processes which will constitute the basis for expansion and dissemination of an agricultural-food industry in the rural areas.

A consumption model will gradually be developed that will curb the international dependence and gear our own agricultural production to the needs and new habits of consumers, coordinating the development of the food industry with the latter's needs and those of production and reform in agriculture.

Agricultural research and experimentation will be intensified in accordance with the country's priority requirements and the various agricultural and livestock realities.

Through the agricultural extension and training services, an impetus will be given to technical assistance and occupational skills aimed at all the agrarian collectives, with a simultaneous increase in their activity in the area of cooperativism and rural development, all in cooperation with the farmers' organizations.

Fishing

Fishing appears as a major sector for the future, representing an essential, strategic food asset. To recover and strengthen the sector, an immediate regulation of our own waters will be undertaken. For this purpose, there must be a coordinated regulation of the fishing industry and a restructuring of the fishing fleet, as well as the facilities for marine crops and shellfish, with a definite repopulating of the shore and coastal zones. The battle against water pollution and the reservation of areas for marine crops constitute two basic mainstays for the regulation and utilization of our own waters.

The public authorities, particularly through FROM, will help to create a new feeding habitat for the species that are now meagerly consumed, despite their protein value and abundance in our waters. The Spanish industry for precooked products will also be promoted.

The social policy in the fishing sector will be based on a clarification of the work to be performed under contract, democratization of the fishermen's trade unions and the strengthening of the fishing unions.

The most immediate lines of action will be concentrated on the creation of new occupations in the fishing industry, and social assistance to the families of fishermen and crews in foreign ports.

Industrial Policy

The industrial policy will call for a complete, constructive adjustment that will eliminate the apportioned, defensive, short-term action, so that the allocation

The funds for reindustrialization will be carried out combining the tasks for restructuring, reconversion and creation of new industrial activities. This will require consolidation of part of the current industrial holdings that have a chance for survival, fostering their competitive growth and seeking and promoting activities involving another change, based upon the new social demands.

The criteria for action that will apply to the policy of industrializing our country are the following:

1. The devising of a policy for emerging from the crisis in the industrial sector cannot be accomplished without regard for the requirements of the market, which will have to operate at increasing levels of internal and external competition.
2. The leadership status of the public sector, as a tool for backing sectors in a state of crisis and as an agent fostering the creation and development of future sectors.
3. Reindustrialization will be based on criteria of selectivity and concentration of aid.
4. Goals will be set relating to the development of specific technologies, with a view toward their incorporation into the projects and sectors listed as priority ones in the reindustrialization process.
5. In the allocation of funds, the criterion of maximum territorial decentralization will predominate.

The devices for action in the Socialist industrial policy will be based on the following guidelines:

1. The devices of a financial nature will have priority over the fiscal ones, with interior quantification and control, strengthening the government banks and redirecting the activity of the savings banks.
2. In the realm of foreign policy, the establishment and development of industrial activities abroad will be fostered, as a fundamental factor for promotion and consolidation of industrial exports.
3. The state's purchasing policy will constitute a major device for the reindustrialization, particularly in the market for capital goods, new technologies, etc.
4. Special attention will be devoted to specialized technological development, both in the area of process, and that of design and our own brands, to information and to management training, together with incentives for exporting, through market research and trade promotion.

Specifically, we Socialists propose the activation of economic planning processes that will serve as guides and a frame of reference for private enterprise; the more effective use of public enterprise; the clarification of the role of the social forces in the reindustrialization processes wherein a public contribution

is necessary; the initiation of a new framework for industrial relations, with the establishment of the economic and social council, and genuine rapprochement between industrial policy and the autonomous and local areas; and the reinforcement of the role of the autonomous communities in industrial promotion.

Electronics

PSOE is aware that the use of these types of technology is unquestionably necessary if we wish to be competitive and to modernize the economy and, in the long run, to produce any good or service. Hence, it accepts the challenge entailed by this technological revolution, and expresses a definite policy intention of undertaking the development in Spain of electronics, information science and telecommunications, while at the same time controlling the effects that the introduction thereof will bring to the country's socioeconomic environment.

Energy

The guidelines that determine PSOE's energy policy are three in number: the first is savings and an improvement in the efficiency of energy consumption; the second is giving greater relative weight to coal and natural gas, and less to nuclear energy; and the third is to prevent the present over-equipment in the generation of electricity and in the plans for reconversion of the refining structure.

Hence, the overall goals of the Socialist policy on energy are to reduce the investment in the sector to its proper size, to develop the national resources and the research and establishment of new types of energy to the maximum extent and also to implement a realistic price policy.

The following action will be taken to achieve the aforementioned goals:

Coal: To hasten the research on all the potential resources and those in the basins under exploitation. The demand for thermoelectric coal will be maintained over the long term, to keep up the accelerated expansion of national production. To carry out a regulated planning, in accordance with the supplementary imports.

Oil: To attain a suitable replacement of oil in the Spanish energy balance, which will constitute the core of the energy policy. To transfer the current state facilities for transportation and distribution run by CAMPESA [Leasing Company of the Petroleum Monopoly, Inc] to a company with a majority of public capital. The reform of the refining structure will be confined to the requirements of realistic forecasts, that will avoid over-equipment.

Natural Gas: To negotiate international agreements for supplies, to expand the national gas pipeline system and to put into service the distribution systems located in the areas of influence of the gas pipelines. To make the hookup with the European gas pipeline system so as to insure future consumption. There will be an essential intensification of exploration of potential national resources.

Electricity: To give an effective impetus to the depletion of the outstanding hydroelectric resources (simultaneously considering the other water requirements), as well as to the joint generation and self-generation of electric power. To

set up a company with a majority of public capital for exploiting the national monopoly of the primary electric-powered transportation network, under an ownership system. To give a final, definitive impetus to the Rural Electrification Plan, developing it within the context of the autonomous communities and the local and provincial corporations. To undertake the integration of the public interests in the subsector. To carry out a policy of stringent complementation of nuclear power, that will exclusively meet the consumption needs not covered by other available sources. The installed power will not exceed 7,500 MW, which means a regulated stoppage of the nuclear program currently under way. In any event, the safety criteria will be a prerequisite for its entry into operation.

Public Works

The policy on highways will be aimed preferably toward improving the quality of the existing infrastructure. The activity involving expressways will be directed toward the completion of those already begun, streamlining their use and inter-connecting the existing ones, with the direct presence of the public sector. The rest of the road system, in the area not transferred to the autonomous communities, will be subjected to improvement and conservation, through suitable programs.

The water policy will seek an increment in water resources, through the construction of dams, the use of subterranean water and the promotion of research.

The port policy will be aimed at the integration of the ports into the general transportation system.

Transportation

The basic criterion for the investments in infrastructure will be coordination of those relating to the different modes of transportation and, in them, priority will be given to those to be used for the conservation, maintenance and streamlining of the existing ones.

To increase safety, the General Board of Transportation Safety will be created, with the mission of curbing and investigating transportation accidents.

In highway transportation, there will be a tendency toward greater clarity in the market, as well as toward equalization of the terms of competition among the various existing companies, for which purpose effective backing will be lent to small and medium-sized firms.

In railroad transportation, the overall goal is to improve its quality and to serve the social interests that warrant subsidies, at the same time acting as a basic demander of the national industry, creating employment.

In ocean transportation, there will be a curtailment in the reduction of the tonnage of the Spanish commercial fleet, and the real groundwork will be created for its subsequent increase.

Tourism

To improve what exists and to develop other types with a greater future, action will be scheduled aimed at preventing the deterioration of the environment and the urban and artistic landscape assets, the planning of the major features of tourist development, a demarcation of tourism credit directed essentially toward improvement, updating and diversification of the supply; an increase in occupational training and the rationalization of public participation in the sector's business activity.

Domestic Trade

PSOE will promote the necessary modernization and restructuring of the trading companies, which will afford the development of commercial urban planning in keeping with the protection of the small merchants in the traditional city areas. Failing to take action in this direction means leaving the almost exclusive leadership of the sector in the hands of the multinational companies and foreign capital.

PSOE will promote the incorporation of Spanish business firms into a leadership role in the process for change and reorganization of the sector, by means of definite programs.

Scientific Policy

In order to gear our scientific and technical capacity to our country's needs, we Socialists propose the following as the most significant measures:

1. To double the amount spent on research, in relation to the GDP, within 4 years.
2. To give priority to the strategic investments preparing for the future, which entails: Fostering the training of research personnel, increasing the number of those who begin their training each year, while in turn reforming the courses for the third university cycle. A social effort must be made to retrieve the Spanish researchers who are working outside of our country. To devise major multidisciplinary programs in areas of special interest, stemming from the social and economic requirements: biology, nutrition and health; natural resources, energy and basic materials; electronics and telematics; housing and transportation; social sciences; and the improvement of working conditions in agriculture and industry. To activate the demand for innovation, creating a suitable technological infrastructure and promoting the state's technological purchases.
3. To devise a single, consolidated budget for research and technology, as well as a multiannual budget for the priority programs, based on the necessary planning.
4. To change the legal system for the research centers, in order to lend them greater autonomy, initiative and capacity for contracting.
5. To devise a statute on personnel who are engaged in research work, calling for their stability, mobility and an evaluation of their careers.

6. To establish the preliminary feasibility study for purchases of strategic technology, insuring the consistency of the foreign regulations on investment with the legislation on transfers of technology, as well as to implement aid for exports of national technology.
7. To reestablish communication in all areas between those who produce information and those who need to use it for the welfare and progress of our nation.

4. The Operation of the Economy

Private Enterprise

The business sector has been and must continue in the future to be a major leader of economic activity. However, in order to do so it must solve the serious problems that are currently besetting it.

For this purpose, it is proposed:

- a. To give an impetus to the fundamental principles that must inspire the conduct of business in a democratic society: cooperation, openness and efficiency.
- b. To democratize the power structures of business firms, in order to gain increasing economic and social democracy, promoting the means for decentralization and participation.
- c. To back research, and to improve the methods of management and technological innovation.
- d. Reform of the financial system, aimed at maximizing the medium and long-term debt of business firms, and reducing the cost of the loans.

Support to Small and Medium-Sized Business

PSOE considers as a priority goal the modernization, improvement of effectiveness and increase in competitive status of small and medium-sized business firms. For this purpose, it is ready to maximize the state's action directed toward backing the restructuring of this type of firm, and replacing or supplanting its activity, while also backing cooperativism in general and cooperation among business firms.

- a. Removal of the legal and institutional obstacles that hamper the competitive status of small and medium-sized business firms.
- b. Modernization of the production structures.
- c. Gearing of the PYMES [Small and Medium Businesses] to the policy and institutions of the European Communities, and assistance for their exporting activities.
- d. Backing for the development of information, training and technical assistance.
- e. Fostering the access of small and medium-sized business firms to state supplies and contracts and, in general, to the public markets.

1. Support for cooperation among business firms, and for cooperativism in production and, particularly, in services.

Price Policy

The prices subject to control will be the following:

Those of all goods and services, both public and private, produced in a monopoly system.

Those of the public enterprises which render public services.

Those of the staple goods for families, strategic raw materials, and heavily subsidized service goods, both public and private.

Agricultural prices, based on the needs of the sector and the general policy on prices and income.

Monetary Policy

As part of the action aimed at curbing inflation, the monetary policy must continue to play an essential role, along with the wage and price policy, although not as the priority policy to which the others are subordinated. Its execution will not be concentrated exclusively on a single variable, the monetary supply, but rather will also take credit and interest rates into account.

Financial Policy

Its major goals will be to remove the threat of a possible second crisis in the banks and to prevent the risk of a dismantling of our industry as a result of the implementation of a purely liberal policy; for which purpose a policy will be adopted wherein the financial authorities and the leading private entities will cooperate.

Banking

A new type of action will be started, which must be based on the following points:

1. The banks' recovery of their role as a major investor and promoter in the industrial and services sector, through agreements with the state.

2. The link with the state will be used to encourage greater flexibility in the financial costs.

3. The process of eliminating middlemen will continue, especially in the financing of the public sector.

The banking crisis is a process that has not yet ended, making all policy action with the sector conditional. In the future, the action of the financial authorities will be governed by the following principles:

1. The interests of the depositors will be protected.
2. A contribution will be made to the survival of the entities, insofar as possible.
3. The importance of the credit entities warrants their sound footing being accomplished with a contribution of public funds.
4. The activity of the Bank of Spain and of the Deposit Guarantee Fund will be reinforced.

Savings Banks

The immediate reform of the savings banks will consist of the replacement of the definition still in effect with another one which, retaining the type of foundation, will introduce new features, prominent among which is their nature as a "public utility."

The current regulations of the public trusteeship banks wherein the founding corporation appoints one half minus two of the board members will be applied to all the existing ones.

The expansion of the savings banks beyond their region will be banned.

Government Credit

The Government Credit Institute will cease to be an autonomous agency, and will be converted into a state company. At the same time, the following powers must be attributed to the institute:

- a. Inspection and control of the government credit entities.
- b. Preparation and implementation of the annual financing programs.
- c. Insofar as its funding operations are concerned, they will be aimed essentially at financing long-term investments.
- d. As for its operations creating liabilities, they will be aimed at insuring longer term financing.

Rural Banks

The main objective being pursued is the democratization, modernization and consolidation of these entities.

Insurance

The increase in its capacity to attract savings depends on the improvement in the companies' effectiveness and on the streamlining of the sector. To achieve this, there must be a reduction in the cost of management and an increase in the level of solvency.

Stock Market

Its function for removing middlemen as an open market will be reinforced by means of the quotation thereon of every type of short and long-term securities, both public and private.

External Sector

A strong, sound, external sector is an unavoidable requisite for a balanced development of the economy. For this purpose:

- a. Financial promotion for exports will be expanded.
- b. The trade promotion abroad will be governed by the principle of the closest cooperation between the public and private sectors.
- c. The external system of commercial offices will be modernized, improving their levels of information and management.
- d. As a supplement, backing will be given to the private sector.
- e. Small and medium-sized business is an essential element in exporting.
- f. The structure of our imports and the presence of protectionist tendencies in international trade make the adoption of a policy that is liberal at all costs inappropriate.
- g. The chances of obtaining increasing shares of the internal market for Spanish production, although they exist, are limited.

External Financing

Foreign investment in its various forms has entailed a considerable contribution to the Spanish economy which should continue to be maintained in the future. The internationalization of the Spanish economy should continue, but should be framed in a suitable overall policy.

Public Sector

Public revenue and spending: The public sector is undergoing a serious crisis. Emerging from that crisis is an unavoidable requisite for carrying out consistent government action. This means freeing the public sector from its subjection to individual or group interests, and putting it in the service of the entire country.

The state budget is currently an obsolete document, barely fulfilling any of the budget-related principles, and not serving its main purpose as a tool for programming and reporting on the state's economic activity.

The preparation of the budget must be coordinated with the rest of the economic policy.

The reform of public spending will be guided by the following criteria and goals:

- a. An increase in the public sector's overall effectiveness and a streamlining of the management of the spending.
- b. A change in the control system.
- c. Completion of the process of structuring the financial mechanisms pertaining to the territorial treasuries.
- d. Diversion of spending toward directly productive public investment plans.
- e. Establishment and development of a unified policy on personnel and a fair system of payment.
- f. Establishment of a stringent control of current and capital transfers.
- g. A stringent control will be exercised over the budget deficit.

The Socialist tax policy proposes to combine the basic principle of justice and solidarity in the distribution of the tax burden.

The implementation of these principles will take place with the following criteria:

- a. To battle overtly against all types of tax evasion.
- b. To make the necessary regulatory corrections.
- c. To establish and develop a suitable regulatory system.
- d. To terminate the process of tax reform begun in 1977 on the regulatory level, and insofar as the state treasury is concerned.
- e. To reinforce the progressive nature of the tax system.
- f. The collective bargaining policy will be supplemented, in connection with most of the current taxpayers.
- g. The minimal level of obligation to be declared will be revised, adapting it to the loss of purchasing power stemming from inflation.
- h. The tax treatment of the family will be improved.

Public Enterprise

We Socialists consider public enterprises to be fundamental tools for creating jobs and for the achievement of a stable development. Therefore, PSOE deems it unavoidable to create mechanisms for the economic, social and political control of public enterprises.

PSOE does not want to maintain public enterprises without a long-term development potential. Nevertheless, the social and economic cost resulting from the reconversion should not fall exclusively on the workers.

The public enterprises will be open to, and interested in cooperation with private capital, without requirements other than their adherence to the legislation that is in effect.

A suitable organization is a necessary requisite for openness in the relations between the public enterprises, the government and the society.

Types of public enterprise:

- a. Public service companies.
- b. Power companies, combined around the National Hydrocarbons Institute, the goal of which will be to insure compliance with the National Energy Plan.
- c. Competitive companies combined around INI [National Institute of Industry], the purpose of which is to engage in economic activity in accordance with the criteria that govern the market economy.

PSOE considers public enterprises to be tools of economic and industrial policy. Therefore, they will gear their long-term budgets and plans to the guidelines issued by the government.

The mechanisms for controlling public enterprise must serve the purpose of giving an incentive for effectiveness in their management.

5. A New Context for Labor Relations

The Socialist program of labor and trade union measures is intended to make possible and facilitate a thorough change in the living and working conditions of the workers, in a society which shows unjust and discriminatory features for them.

Achievement of this goal necessarily requires a substantial change in the labor and human relations existing in the world of labor, both inside and outside of the company; and, at the same time, a strengthening of the unions as workers' organizations, as well as of their facilities for union action.

As for the first point, the legal measures promulgated to date have had little effect. These measures must be based on the idea of participation and negotiation between workers and management. Consequently, a change in the existing situation requires at least the following action:

Right to strike: PSOE cites the need for a law to regulate the right to strike which must necessarily be organic in nature, with a brief, simple content, and which will reduce the administration's intervention and bolster the autonomy of the social participants.

Regulation of disputes: Recognizing the trade unions' legitimacy in taking action on all levels for a declaration of a collective dispute, and establishing a procedure to resolve these disputes, based primarily on systems for mediation, reconciliation and voluntary arbitration.

Trade union liberty: The organic law regulating trade union liberty will be based fundamentally on ILO Conventions 87 and 98, as well as on Convention 135; so that this liberty will be a reality within the business firms as well. The law regulating trade union liberty will include the necessary guarantees for the unions' exercise of action, categorizing and penalizing anti-union practices aimed against individuals or organizations, and calling for swift procedures to assert union rights and liberties.

Workers' representation: The work of the company committee will be decentralized through the formal creation of commissions to foster the workers' participation in the making of decisions related to their working conditions. In the electoral realm, the electors' group will be expanded, through the amendment of the regulations established in connection with temporary workers and workers subject to contracts of a particular duration.

Collective bargaining: In PSOE's view, social and economic progress and the satisfactory advancement of business depend largely on a speedy, democratic collective bargaining system. In this connection, PSOE is of the opinion that it should retain its basic lines regarding the present collective bargaining system.

Individual Relations

The establishment of the working conditions, and change or modification in them, and the circumstances that could affect the duration or force of the work contract, whatever the nature of the latter may be, will be based on the notion that the work contract is a contract the terms of which are really negotiated, both on the individual level and through the representatives of the workers' group in the company. With this perspective, Title 1 of the Workers' Statute will be amended in its present wording, through three types of action:

Insofar as the special work relations are concerned (professional athletes, trade representatives, unofficial civilian personnel in the military establishments, high-ranking management personnel, family household service personnel, convicts, artists, etc.), a new regulation thereof will be undertaken, in an attempt to avoid discrimination and privileges.

The business owners, for their part, particularly in small and medium-sized business firms, must have a certain amount of flexibility in the hiring of workers. Nevertheless, the contract of indefinite duration will continue to be the reference contract and the goal to attain.

Finally, the minimal working conditions will be upgraded, setting the maximum work day at 40 hours per week, increasing the minimum legal vacation days, amending the current regulations on the system for suspending and cancelling the work contract and establishing stringent union control over the performance of overtime.

Institutional Participation

The trade union cannot remain dissociated from the policies that have direct repercussions on the workers' status. Hence, it is necessary to coordinate its institutional participation, not only in the company, but also in certain centers or institutions wherein decisions relating to economic and social policy are made.

Institutional participation: For this purpose, in the effort to democratize the labor administration and that of social security, the union's presence will be insured in all those institutions and agencies wherein decisions affecting the workers are made.

Economic and social council: Furthermore, the establishment of the council called for in Article 131.2 of the Constitution is considered by PSOE to be an urgently needed decision. That council will be the place at which the social and economic spokesmen meet, so that they may participate and make their voices heard regarding projects associated with economic planning.

To this end, that organ of a consultative nature and a collaborator in planning, will have reporting and consultation, study and advisory functions, as well as the authority to issue decisions, either of a mandatory nature or on its own initiative.

Backing for the Trade Unions

Article 7 of the Constitution stipulates that the trade unions "contribute to the defense and promotion of the economic and social interests that are germane to them." Although the principle of trade union autonomy makes the responsibility for strengthening their organic structures and that for the defense of the workers incumbent mainly on the unions themselves, the state will assume certain responsibilities in connection with these areas.

In this context, we Socialists will undertake the definitive solution (with the adoption of the necessary executive measures and legal regulations) of the problem of the trade unions' assets, as well as the establishment of bilateral agreements between the government and the unions relating to the latter's participation in areas such as education, occupational training, the rendering of services, idle-ness and time off for the workers and agreements that would promote union formation.

6. A Goal of Solidarity: the Battle Against Inequalities

Social Security

Social security, in its present state, is insufficient and badly managed. It spends but little in comparison with the countries of the European Economic Community; it misspends the funds available to it; large social sectors are unprotected, while others are overprotected; its financing system is too burdensome for the business firms, particularly and small and medium-sized ones and the most work-intensive ones, becoming a kind of penalization for employment and a factor detrimental to the competitive status of Spanish business firms.

PSOE will carry out a reform program including three basic goals:

1. To make an immediate increase in management effectiveness.
2. To streamline and improve the current system of benefits.
3. To apply social security benefits progressively to all citizens, as the Constitution requires.

There will be a tendency to include all workers who work for others in the general social security system, retaining those specific features of the present special systems that are warranted.

There will be a progressive application of social security coverage for health assistance to all Spaniards, within the context of a national health service.

There will be an increase in the state's contribution to finance benefits of a universal nature and the deficits in the special social security systems. At the end of the 4-year period, the transfers from the state to social security will double their share in the financing of the system.

The collection of social security payments will be done more effectively, reforming and simplifying the present regulatory framework and applying a suitable computerized inspection system.

The maintenance of the purchasing power of retirees will be insured through a law on automatic revaluation of pensions, based on the changes in prices and wages. There will be a modification of the initial minimal amounts of pensions, bringing them closer to the average figures of the EEC.

There will be an immediate increment in the allowances for children, using for this purpose the current allowances paid for married couples and spouses. Over the medium term, there will be a revision of the present family protection system, using additional funds taken from tax benefits. There will be an increase in the coverage of those totally and permanently disabled, and of the survivors, in cases of need.

The actual participation of workers and beneficiaries in the administrative entities will be encouraged. The criteria for reform of public office will be applied to the reform of the social security administration.

Unemployed

The present system for protection of the unemployed is obviously insufficient, because it keeps 70 percent of the jobless without coverage and, what is even more serious, there is an increasing decline in coverage rates under way. At the same time, the handling of the benefits is absolutely chaotic.

PSOE will improve and expand the present level of contribution; it will also create a level of assistance that will cover the needy jobless, and those who do not have access to benefits from contributions. To attain these goals, there will be an amendment of the Basic Employment Law, based upon the following criteria:

The level of contribution for unemployment insurance will include several groups that are currently unprotected.

In particular, an effort will be made to put the wage-earning agricultural workers on an equal footing in the general system of unemployment benefits. In this connection, the temporary agricultural workers with an annual minimum contribution in agriculture or other sectors will benefit from the unemployment relief in proportion to the number of days of paid contributions.

The duration of the basic benefits will be extended, and will be set at between 6 and 24 months.

A new level of assistance will be created in cases of the unemployed with family dependents and the unemployed who have used up the contribution benefit periods whose income does not exceed the minimum wage.

The assistance period will not be under 2 years for workers having family dependents and, for the rest, it will not exceed 2 years, supplemented by periods of occupational training. This period may be extended for those over age 55, until they reach some type of retirement.

There will be an improvement in the management of the benefits for unemployment, speeding up the procedures for granting them; and there will be a perfecting of the reporting on the job market and the detection of possible fraud, with a substantial improvement in the operation of INEM and its employment offices.

Education

The Socialist government intends to put an end to the vicious circle of reproducing the inequality, by means of an educational policy that is socially compensatory and that integrates the citizens over and above their socioeconomic, cultural and ideological differences.

In the first place, we propose to democratize the access of all citizens to the different levels of education, eliminating obstacles to the principle of real equality in education. Education is a public service that will be guaranteed through the general program and the creation of sufficient centers.

The schooling of children and adolescents between the ages of 2 and 16 years will be accomplished on the basis of a program the order of priorities in which must allow all children between ages 4 and 5 to have a place in preschool education, the schooling of those under 16 years old to reach 100 percent and the most urgent needs for schooling among adolescents between 16 and 18 years of age to be met. There will be an increase in the rate of schooling for adolescents from 16 to 18 years old through an especially flexible system including the expansion of full-time education, technical training and occupational training, integrated into the other educational levels, with a more suitable occupational orientation.

There will be a substantial increment in the capacity for schooling integrated into special education, and an expansion in the centers and types of full-time education.

Compensation for the social, economic and geographical inequality of opportunities through a territorial redistribution of the centers and other facilities, in an equitable manner, will be a basic goal. For this purpose, priority action areas will be created, with an effective regulation of the action taken in the neglected social and geographical environments.

Action will be taken to achieve an education the quality of which is within the reach of everyone, regardless of their income or birthplace. To this end, the centers will be provided with instructional backup facilities and teachers that will aid in the recovery of children with learning difficulties.

The instructional centers will be converted progressively into authentic school communities, wherein education will be assumed as a common task. The school communities will participate in the control and management of the centers, through school councils, the creation of which will not be confined merely to the centers, but will be extended to other broader areas as well.

The process of educating the students will be arranged so that they may gradually assume responsibility for their own education. There will be encouragement for the students' participation in the management of the centers and in the autonomous organization of the cultural and sports activities for which they can assume sole responsibility.

The educational administration will be reformed, to make it more participatory, effective and open, as well as to gear it to the changes stemming from the autonomous process. A process of consolidation and coordination of the educational authority in the autonomous communities and the municipalities will be promoted.

The financing of education will contribute to the redistribution of income and of educational opportunities, offsetting the serious inequalities existing at present.

The non-state centers supported with public funds will be required to comply strictly with the terms of the constitutional text, guaranteeing the right of parents, teachers and students to participate in their control and management. A law will regulate the requirements demanded for their financing.

In order to fulfill the goals of insuring for all the full exercise of their right to education, and to improve the quality and results of education, we Socialists will make fundamental reforms in the regulation and operation of the educational system.

In the first place, the education of children under 6 years of age will be organized, with a thorough transformation of the dual system of day care centers and pre-school educational centers, replacing it with nursery schools. The latter will be educational institutions for young children, provided with an instructional and service system for the development of the child and to meet the needs of the working family.

A process of reform of the intermediate schools will begin, with preeminent participation by the sectors involved, aimed at the creation of a first common course for a diploma that is gradually diversified, free of charge and compulsory up to age 16, which will prevent discriminatory division. Access to employment will be achieved after a quality occupational training geared to the socioeconomic requirements, or occupational instruction courses that will begin the work experience.

A reform of educational research will be undertaken, redirecting it toward meeting the real needs of the educational system as a whole. The plans for teacher training will be geared to the needs for instructional renewal and to the new arrangement of the educational system.

The Universities

The universities must make an effective contribution to the society's economic and cultural development. Their immediate reform will revolve around two fundamental principles: democratization of the dissemination of knowledge, and an enhancement of the quality of the services offered by the universities.

Democratization of the dissemination of knowledge entails a reduction in the social and geographical discrimination in access to university studies. This requires a suitable territorial planning of the centers of higher learning, as well as an advanced policy of grants to the most underprivileged social classes.

The extension of the supply of universities will include the renovation of UNED toward new types of education. The expansion of the university instructional services will include agreements between universities, business firms and trade unions to carry out special programs for workers.

To enhance the quality of the services offered by the universities, there will be a reform of faculties, professionalizing them, establishing a genuine teaching career, normalizing the unstable situation of temporary instructors and those under contract, introducing more rational methods for selection and promotion, fostering exclusive dedication to teaching and improving the present salary levels. The third cycle will be changed and reinforced.

The reform of the present structure of the universities is necessary to gear them to social requirements. This problem will be taken up following the increase in their budgets, the aforementioned reinforcement of the departments, the modernization of the traditional concept of a career and the creation of certification that addresses the needs of the society and the development of the science.

Finally, a Law on University Autonomy will be prepared, which will grant the universities the capacity to administer their assets and prepare their budgets, will allow them to make their statutes and study plans and will grant them authority to select and promote their faculties and their non-teaching personnel.

Culture

The culture of a people is the result of the activity of the creators, the artists, the poets, the philosophers and the men and women who, day by day, shape the image whereby a society is recognized and is made known to other peoples.

In our country, there are basically four challenges for a progressive cultural policy:

To promote greater social participation, and to end the inequality in the cultural area.

To complete the autonomous process in cultural matters, insuring the full normalization, development and reinforcement of the different languages and cultures in the Spanish State.

To expand the protect freedom of speech, an irrevocable requisite for cultural and artistic creativity.

To encourage national cultural and artistic production, so as to prevent the Spanish society from becoming an area for mere cultural distribution; and, on the contrary, fostering the distribution of our own culture abroad.

The legislative aspects of the Constitution in the cultural area will be implemented, preparing laws that are required by the various sectors, and subjecting the cultural legislation as a whole to a streamlining process that will afford an efficient and non-bureaucratized management.

The budget of the Ministry of Culture will be increased, and it will be directed toward a preeminently investing policy that will make it possible to raise the cultural level, to create the necessary infrastructure and to generate employment, both direct and induced.

Spanish society is in a highly vulnerable situation in the cultural realm, because it imports from other countries informational and cultural subject matter that is often without any quality. Thus, it runs the risk of dependence on other cultures.

In Spain, an alternative is needed, focused particularly on cultural "subject matter," through a policy to promote the national cultural supply. In the long run, this alternative consists of expanding a distribution of quality cultural products and encouraging cultural creativity on all levels and among all sectors.

Radio and television will be converted into a fundamental tool for promoting the cultural supply.

Equal Access

The Spanish Government will promote the access of all citizens to culture. This requirement contains two priority goals: a policy for the creation of a cultural infrastructure, and a policy for cultural education. The state will also carry out a policy for cultural services that will enhance work, and not only free time, and that will be applied to the most forgotten sectors of the society: children, adolescents and the aged.

In the film sector, the state will foster creativity, facilitating and streamlining access to the various types of credit, stringently complying with the box-office controls, reinforcing the presence of Spanish films on the international markets and, through RTVE [Spanish General Directorate of Radio Broadcasting and Television], carrying out a policy to stimulate national cinematography.

In the theater, theatrical activity as a whole will be brought closer to geographical areas in which it is virtually non-existent, seeking the opening of new premises, recovering those currently put to other uses and establishing a network of stable theater companies and centers.

The architectural heritage will be protected, recovered and revitalized, through systems of cooperation with urban development projects relating to the protection

of historic areas and the reutilization of historical monuments, acquiring works by contemporary Spanish artists.

For the promotion of music, the construction of auditoriums and the activation of the Opera Company will be undertaken, and backing will be given to native music in radio broadcasting and on television.

Sports for Everyone

The expansion of sports activity, making "sports for everyone" a living reality in our society, is a fundamental goal of the Socialist Party. For this purpose, there will be a reform in the organs of administration, making them more effective. In particular, a change will be made in the plenum of the Higher Sports Council calling for a more balanced presence of all sectors of sports.

The sports federations and clubs will be organized with scrupulous respect for democratic principles, making a clear distinction between basic sports, those for profit and professionalized sports.

The construction and management of sports facilities will be regulated and promoted through a General Plan for Development of Sports Facilities, aimed at endowing the country with a sufficient sports infrastructure and insuring full, efficient use of the public facilities.

Urban Development and Housing

The Socialist policy on urban development and housing will be aimed at improving the quality of life in a non-discriminatory context, reducing social segregation, improving the state of the environment and protecting production activities, natural resources and constructed assets from the waste represented by their destruction.

The goals are:

Planning the territory for the location of production activities, the establishment of the major infrastructure and the efficient use of natural resources, protecting them from urban development and from conflicts with other production activities.

Guaranteeing equipment and the provision of the services necessary for each area, procuring the land either through compulsory concessions, free of charge, from private individuals, compensated for by the increased value produced by the growth of cities, or by expropriation, the prices of which will be set in accordance with the urban development plans, based on the regulation of the market which they create.

Insuring the construction of low-cost housing in areas without discrimination, regulating the land market through the urban development plans, which will specify the land that must necessarily be used for the building of housing with government protection, the areas for preferential rehabilitation that could be given the benefit of government protection and the areas for preferential remodeling, in which case, either through expropriation, or through an arrangement made with private individuals, there will be a guarantee for the rehousing of the resident

population; the formation of municipal land holdings through purchase, including the application of the preferential right to purchase or expropriation, and the development of a progressive tax system that will combine the general goals of distributive justice with the specific goals of urban development policy.

Housing

The public sponsorship will be primarily municipal and will be directed toward making housing available on a priority basis, with a rental system, to the citizens with the lowest income. The public sponsorship housing with an ownership system will be subject to a clause for repurchase or preferential right to purchase in favor of the public agencies, in instances wherein those awarded the housing wish to sell it. The financing terms must be particularly favorable: 25 years, and interest of about 6 percent annually.

To insure the supply, in addition to the public sponsorship, the production will be facilitated by agreements with private enterprise, promoting the type offered with a rental system and the type with cooperative sponsorship.

Improved financial terms will be established, through a reduction in interest rates and an extension of the terms. The loans used to pay installments and interest among those with the most underprivileged economies will vary in amount, depending on the family income and the number of members in each family.

Over the short term, there should be an annual rate of construction of 45,000 new dwellings with direct sponsorship and 145,000 with government protection, and rehabilitation equivalent to the start of 100,000 dwellings, with a tendency during subsequent years toward the production of 400,000 units.

Health

The Socialist health policy wishes to create an integrated helath service which provides its care to all citizens. This policy will be based on the promotion of health, individual and collective prevention, primary care, and efficient treatment and social rehabilitation of the patient.

There will be a constant evaluation of the programs and budgets, with strict control of spending and quality. An effort will be made to optimize the management of hospital health funds, and particular heed will be given to team work and to the integral or integrated health center. A health personnel policy will be carried out that will promote education, fulfillment of the regulations and duties and efficient professional training.

The reform and streamlining of the system's management entails the following measures:

Reform of the public hospitals. Autonomy of management will be reinforced, imposing general criteria for maximizing efficiency, as well as quality control. The fulfillment of the regulations on schedules and incompatibility will be supplemented by a suitable policy on salaries. New, differentiated units will be established

to meet new demands (psychiatry, dermatology, rheumatology and pharmacy), and the opening of the hospital around them will be fostered, creating units for daily and residential hospitalization. The care of private patients in public hospitals will be reorganized. There will be a streamlining of hospital admission and both administrative and medical-administrative services.

Specific slots will be created for specialists in family medicine and community health, and there will be a reinforcement of the primary levels, specifically, the health centers and district hospitals, including programs suited to the area's health indicators.

On the primary level, there will be complete freedom to select a physician, from the social security system, for general medicine, pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology. The payment made to the health worker will be on the part of the user, and not by associated families.

The crowding of office visits and meager time spent on treatment will be combated. Clinical information will be promoted. The unwarranted use of facilities, diagnoses, prescriptions and medications will be avoided, as well sending people to hospitals with problems that could be treated with primary care.

Social Services

PSOE pledges to establish a social welfare system which, through the use of community and sectorial social services, will offer information, advice and necessary facilities to all citizens and social groups, enabling them to exercise the social rights that have been recognized.

The Socialist social service program will engage in the following types of action:

Creation of a public social service system that is an alternative to public welfare and social assistance, as a guarantee against paternalism and lack of social protection. Integration into the public social service system of the resources and services of the present welfare, social assistance and social services of social security, and a reform of its centers and institutions.

Establishment of the legislative measures to guarantee all citizens the right to social services; planning and coordination of the scattered resources; decentralization of the services; financing of the General State Budgets; and participation by those concerned.

Specific programs for the development of social welfare in the various areas comprising the field of activity of the social services; community sponsorship and encouragement; welfare for the family and children lacking in a suitable family environment; welfare for the aged and those who are physically, mentally and sensorially handicapped; prevention and social rehabilitation for drug addicts, alienated persons and criminals; advancement for ethnic and social minorities, and programs for social emergency situations.

Women

The change that we Socialists propose means greater equality for women in the distribution of education and job opportunities, as well as in the everyday responsibilities of family life. At the same time, it is based on a deepseated change in the scale of values, based on maximum respect for the individual and collective identity of persons.

All discrimination of girls and women will be eliminated from educational activities. The following measures will be adopted for this purpose:

The inclusion in the study plans of EGB [Basic General Education] of the knowledge necessary for personal care of boys and girls, and the elimination of differences between the sexes in the areas of physical education, games and programing for leisure time.

The creation of a monitoring committee to oversee the content of images in textbooks which break down tasks according to sex, the educational profession, and the running of the occupational guidance offices in schools, to prevent sexual discrimination on the job market.

In the labor area, the discrimination affects in particular groups of female workers uncovered by the labor legislation currently in force. Therefore, it will be ordered that the rights of female household employees will be made equivalent to those of other workers.

In the administrative area, a committee for equality will be created that will guarantee non-discrimination between the two sexes.

Maternity

Family planning centers will be created in the social security centers and those of the public health system. These centers will deal with problems to regulate pregnancy, psychological therapy, and care at childbirth and post-natal care.

For the care of children under age 6, through special programs, all the information will be supplied on child nutrition, hygiene, children's diseases and child psychology. The creation of nursery schools will facilitate the maternity of working women. The protection of mothers with family responsibilities that are not shared will include affording their access to occupational training, their inclusion in the publicly sponsored housing programs and the creation of public nursery schools with supplementary services, as well as measures to promote employment.

The Youth

In our country, the young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years constitute over 6 million citizens. More than a million young people under age 25 are unemployed or seeking a first job. The education that they receive is meager, poorly provided and imbued with undemocratic methods and authoritarian values.

The Socialist policy for youth will include such features as the promotion of youth employment, the transformation of the educational system and a system for

utilization of free time associated with cultural and sports programs. We Socialists will establish programs to promote youth employment, calling for:

The fostering of contracting, essentially through extension, and an improvement in the contracts for practice and for training.

The solidarity of the rest of the society benefiting the youth, through the stringent application of the laws on incompatibility and the advancement of the retirement age.

The fostering of work with a social and cultural benefit, promoted by the administration on its various levels.

The reinforcement of the different types of cooperativism.

There will be an intensification of the replacement contracts in agriculture, as a means of affording access to land ownership and exploitation for young people who are working on their own; and part of the funds of the current community employment will be used for the occupational training and qualification for agriculture among young farm workers who are working for others.

In connection with the educational system, we Socialists propose:

To guarantee an education for liberty and democratic coexistence, through greater participation by the students, the fostering of creativity, the elimination of all types of hostility and sexism from the schools, control of advertising of weapon-like and sexist toys and coeducation.

To reform the professional instruction, so that the present levels of professional training will become integrated into the other educational levels.

To increase the rate of schooling among young people over age 16 and under age 18.

The problems of crime and drug addiction will be dealt with through a revision of the present prison system and the repeal of the Social Hazard Law, as well as the creation of institutions that will be used more for social rehabilitation than for oppression.

The Aged

Promoting the basic welfare of the aged entails the progressive transformation of their material living conditions. The following action will be taken for this purpose:

To guarantee health care in the public health system, through the creation of geriatric and gerontology services on the various levels of health care, for which the health card for the elderly will be put into effect for all those over 65 years old.

To achieve a level of sufficiency for pensions in a progressive, gradual manner, insuring the maintenance of their purchasing power through a law.

To reform the National Social Assistance Fund, increasingly creating a minimal pension system for all Spaniards, based on old age and disability, and the lack of other sources of income.

The construction of nursing homes for the aged who are not self-sufficient and who require special care on a permanent basis.

The extension of the assistance to the home, improving the current benefits based on total care of the elderly in their own homes and in the context of their ordinary lives.

Emigration

PSOE will protect the economic and social rights of Spanish workers abroad, through the following measures, aimed at protecting them both during the emigration and on their return:

During the period prior to emigration, the emigrant will be aided in legalizing his status in the country of residence, and also in becoming familiar with the language, culture, institutions and laws of the countries of destination. There will also be an effort to accredit the education and acknowledge the occupational qualifications of the emigrant. There will be a ban on any type of clandestine emigration on the part of agencies, entities or individuals.

Facilitating the emigrant's return, protecting and assisting him: This will include education in the supplementary schools abroad, the right to a return trip paid for by the state in the event of need and repatriation in the event of death.

The total treatment that the government will provide to protect Spanish emigrant workers will be applied to foreign workers who are immigrants in Spain.

Environment

The Socialist policy on the environment is essentially preventive, based on the twofold imperative of economizing on resources and quality of life for the citizens. Nevertheless, such a degreee of environmental deterioration has been reached in Spain that not only is the establishment of that preventive policy necessary, but also the immediate enactment of concrete, urgent measures in at least the following areas:

The decontamination of the atmosphere will be undertaken promptly, limiting the potentially polluting emissions and maximizing the use of clean types of technology in industrial areas. At the same time, a plan for decontaminating the rivers will be put into effect, limiting the polluting spills and requiring responsibilities of those concerned.

A policy to battle erosion will be established, primarily protecting the natural plant cover and repopulating with native species best adapted to our geography.

Similarly, the task of preserving the various terrestrial and marine species will be undertaken.

For all these purpose, and in contrast to the past lack of decision, we Socialists will offer a Basic Environmental Law that will initiate the control and efficient use of the environment and of the resources.

Protection of the Consumer

The priority goal of the Socialist policy relating to consumers includes a thorough critique of the current consumption model, based on dependent relations and subordination of the consumers' interests to those of the producers, as well as the creation of a new consumption model which will be liberating, balanced, democratic and protective of the weakest strata of the population.

7. A Free Society

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party is of the opinion that the mere protection of individual liberties (freedom of speech, of assembly, etc.) is essential, but insufficient. However, the individual rights which guarantee the citizens' legal autonomy, and the rights to assistance, which attempt to insure equality and progress, do not exhaust our concept of fundamental rights. So that those rights may achieve their fullness, the citizens themselves must foster and protect them, by exercising the rights of political, economic and civic participation.

Bolstering Our Liberties

Although the fundamental rights and liberties enjoy complete force in our legal system, thanks to their inclusion in the constitutional text, it is a firm commitment of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to undertake the legislative development of them, so as to achieve their most complete and real fulfillment.

Therefore, the government's action will be aimed at removing the obstacles in the civil society (in labor relations, consumption, schools, etc.) which preclude that real equality. In the context of this concern over equality, the elimination of all discrimination between men and women deserves special mention as an essential principle of the Socialist program.

Individual Liberties .

As for religious liberty, it is incumbent on the state to facilitate its exercise, but without giving privilege to any denomination or ideology. In this respect, as has already been done with the Catholic Church, the pertinent negotiations will be established with other religions in order to establish their basic legal system.

The government will undertake a prompt regulation on conscientious objection.

In the area of the right to honor, privacy and one's own image, it will be necessary to provide a more speedy and effective penal protection against the attacks that could occur from the powerful news media.

In any event, the protection of the aforementioned rights will not stifle freedom of speech and of the press, which represents one of the keys of the democratic society and the exercise of which does not require excessively regulatory standards such as those suffered during previous periods. Hence, it is not the

Socialists' intention to replace the Press Law with another analogous regulation. The limits of freedom of speech will be found only in the Penal Code, and the control thereof will be assigned to the judges.

On the other hand, a more effective regulation of the rights of rejoinder and rectification will, indeed, be undertaken, through a rapid, judicialized procedure; as well as the regulation of the clause on conscience and professional secrecy of journalists.

Citizens' Participation

It may be said that the constitutional recognition and the legal development of the rights of participation represent a novelty in our legal system, with a few exceptions, such as the right of petition, the regulations of which require a reform. The popular legislative initiative will be developed, along with the right of petition.

But the Constitution not only calls for rights and types of political participation in general, but also often acknowledges forms of participation in concrete sectors wherein they may perhaps prove more effective. For example, popular action, juries or the election of justices of the peace constitute specific means of participation in the administration of justice.

Fundamental Rights

Although the protection of rights and liberties is incumbent on the entire social framework, both institutional and private, there must be organs specializing in the protection of the rights, but their intervention is lawful only in the latter instance, when the other organs violate those rights, or are incapable of protecting them completely. These specialized organs are, precisely, the judges. Hence, the Socialist program pays special attention to the jurisdictional procedures for protecting liberties; procedures which are particularly stringent, generally rapid and even summary, capable of restoring the holder's legitimate and peaceful exercise in the most effective manner possible. Special heed must be given to "habeas corpus," legal advice for the person in custody and the protection process.

The regulation of "habeas corpus" will guarantee legal protection against illegal detention and, if need be, will prevent the practice of mistreatment or torture of the person in custody.

As for the assistance to the person in custody and the prisoner, Article 17.2 and 17.3 of the Constitution will be implemented, addressing the problems that have been posed in daily practice.

The People's Defender

Finally, there is an institution to which our Constitution lends major functions in the area of protecting liberties. It is the people's defender. It is the Socialists' intention and pledge to take steps for the immediate selection of the people's defender.

Reform of the Justice System

Reforming the administration of justice is currently a State issue, and even an issue involving the survival of the state of law itself, as established in our Constitution.

To make our justice system a justice system, so that our citizens may regain confidence in the justice system, it must be reformed, applying a remedy to the structural or functional features that have made it a costly, chaotic service dissociated from the consciousness of our society. If there is a crisis of confidence in the administration of justice, it is due to at least the following factors: The existence of a plurality of "justice systems," the paralysis of our Penal Code, the high cost of justice and the slowness of the procedures.

Military Justice System

The jurisdictional unit is one of the underlying principles of the state of law, and its full accomplishment in the democratic societies has been the result of a long and, at times, costly battle against the feudal vestiges of private or corporative justice systems. The jurisdictional unit is a corollary of the citizens' equality before the law; and hence, before the judge there can be no discrimination by reason of race, sex, religion, wealth or occupation.

The government will undertake a reform of the military jurisdiction, based on these three principles, among others:

1. The reform of the military justice system will be carried out through a new Military Penal Code, a law that will regulate the organs of military jurisdiction, a law on military proceedings and a military disciplinary law.
2. The new regulations on military jurisdiction will scrupulously uphold the organic and procedural principles that the Constitution imposes on the justice system in general.
3. The military jurisdiction will be confined to the judging of those crimes which have been committed by military personnel on active duty and which, in addition, are damaging to goods or interests of a specifically military nature.

The Penal Code

The existence of a new Penal Code will be a priority goal for the Socialist legislative policy, necessitated by the time lag between the social and moral values currently in force among the Spanish society and those perpetuated by the present Penal Code.

The essential principles of our Penal Code plan will be the following, among others:

1. Setting of the penal age at 18 years.
2. Elimination of the short penalties depriving individuals of liberty, because they are considered counterproductive from the standpoint of the criminal policy,

and their replacement by other penalties, such as fines, weekend detention, conditional sentencing, etc.

3. Repeal of the Social Hazard Law, and abolishment of the pre-criminal security measures.

4. Regulation by law of the interruption of pregnancy in those situations such as danger to the woman's life, danger of birth with serious physical or mental defects, and rape, respecting the conscience of each citizen.

5. Secularization of the penal law, which should not include types of offenses influenced by one religious concept or another, but rather those which are based on values generally accepted by the society.

6. More effective penal protection of the environment, the urban development area, and the historic, cultural and artistic heritage.

7. The curbing of socioeconomic crimes.

8. The curbing of food adulteration.

9. Stiffening the penalties for crimes of rebellion.

Judicial Demarcation

One of the reasons for the citizen's lack of confidence in the justice system is the slowness of the processes. And one of the causes explaining that slowness is produced by the obsolete judicial demarcation that exists, which has remained virtually unchanged since the 19th century, despite the demographic and social changes that have occurred in Spain. Therefore, once the organic law on the Judicial Branch has been devised, the government will undergo a new judicial demarcation that will bring the judge closer to the citizen, allow for an uncrowding of the courts and tribunals in the large population centers through an increase of new organs in them, speed up the handling of the processes and, by making the justice system more rapid and effective, make it more just.

Speeding Justice

Speeding the administration of justice will require a thorough revision of the procedural regulations, both in the labor and civil areas, and in action under administrative law, which will avoid delaying tactics, eliminate unnecessary red tape, unify and simplify the procedures, maximize oral proceedings, remove obstacles in the execution of the sentences, etc.

More Judges

The foundations will be created for putting an undeferrable decision into effect: to increase the number of judges, magistrates, prosecutors and other personnel for the administration of justice, so that the latter may gain speed, quality and immediacy, through the passage of the organic law on the Judicial Branch and the devising of a new judicial demarcation.

If we want a justice system based on judges, there can be no delay in making a sizable increase in the latter, a goal that the Socialist government will attain.

In addition to the competitive examination system, the government will decide upon other means that will permit professors and doctors of law, or attorneys with recognized professional reliability, to have access to the judicial office, with the proper controls established by the General Council of the Judicial Branch, through the School of Judicial Studies.

Finally, it must be stressed that the reform of the administration of justice will require a reinforcement of the attorney general's office, as well as providing the administration of justice with new personnel that it needs: psychologists, psychiatrists, economists and sociologists, in addition to sufficient secretaries, officers, aides and forensic specialists.

Sufficient Means

An effective, worthy justice system is incompatible with the lack of means existing in its administration.

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party expresses its desire to undertake the elimination of the judicial fees. We are of the opinion that the administration of justice, as one of the most essential public services of the state, should be free of charge for all citizens.

Reforming the Prisons

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party considers it impossible to postpone the thorough reform of the prison institutions, as a fundamental part of the reform of our administration of justice. The current status of the prisons is chaotic and unjust for the inmate, the official and the society as a whole, as shown by the fact that, at present, half of the inmates have preventive status, awaiting trial.

The government will implement the principles contained in Article 25 of the Constitution and the General Organic Law on Prisons, which give a modern, advanced response to the problems of the prison world. Considering the fact that the preeminent purpose of the prison institutions is the reeducation and social rehabilitation of the offender, the Socialist policy on prisons will be concentrated on the following points, among others:

1. A new regulation will be issued that will faithfully implement the provisions of the General Organic Law on Prisons.
2. Priority will be given to prison treatment.
3. Work in the prisons will be considered a fundamental element in prison treatment.
4. The entire policy on prison construction will be planned from the standpoint of uncrowding the large prison centers.

5. An increase will be made in the technical personnel, health personnel, EGB instructors, educators and social workers who, along with the existing personnel, will make up the necessary staff to carry out this new prison policy.
6. The School of Prison Studies will be reinforced, and will take on functions involving the selection of personnel and the recycling of that already in existence.

Finally, the government will, on a priority and urgent basis, put through those partial reforms to the Penal Code that affect the inmate population, and the necessary means for preventing the bloody injustice to thousands of preventive prisoners waiting to be tried.

Citizens' Security

In the view of PSOE, the factors which produce insecurity are not confined merely to revelations , but also include factors ranging from a poor concept of urban development to insufficient control of the quality of life, as well as unemployment, economic decline, and unlimited consumption, with needs artificially created by economic interests.

To the Socialists, liberty and security are supplementary concepts: Liberty allows for curbing arbitrariness, and security allows for the establishment of liberty.

Police Administration

PSOE considers police administration to be another element in that homogeneous group (political, social and economic) that will contribute to the advent of a general atmosphere of order, tolerance and peace.

At the present time, the under-utilization of the police, the dispersion of their facilities and the disorganization explain the slight output that is accrued in comparison with the cost of our police system, which has reached the highest rate in Europe (one policeman per 240 inhabitants).

Hence, it is essential to make the necessary reforms in the structures of State Security and the corps entrusted with this mission.

The government will assiduously undertake the streamlining of the police structures, subordinating the interests of the security corps to the general interest of the society, which demands greater police effectiveness with less risk to individual and collective liberties.

Antiterrorist Police

Even though the phenomenon of terrorism and that of anticonstitutional subversion are different in their origins, philosophy and goals, there can be no doubt at present of their obvious interrelationship. Both are forms of political violence and both want to destroy democracy.

Terrorism, both that of the extreme right and that of the extreme left, of GRAPO [First of October Armed Revolutionary Group] and the independent type of ETA

[Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group], is currently serving as a backer for anti-constitutional subversion. Therefore, although the terrorist phenomenon is serious in itself, particularly that of ETA, owing to the virulence and continuity of its action and the special political and social conditions in the Basque Country, its seriousness has been multiplied and has assumed special features, because of the presence in Spain of social groups originating in the dictatorship and desirous of recovering the privileges and power that the people's will has denied them, who favor a coup d'etat, making constant appeals for a military uprising.

Hence, if we want to consolidate democracy in Spain permanently, it is necessary to fight staunchly against both phenomena, with measures which must necessarily be different, even though they may be interrelated to some extent.

The expression of this political desire, the use of the legal expedients and power of the state administration and the adoption of the police and judicial measures that are suitable in each instance would be sufficient means for greatly reducing the anticonstitutional subversion and terrorism of the extreme right, which is well enough known to be agreed upon as a threat to the state.

The terrorism of the extreme left, particularly that of ETA, has sought, through systematic crime and attacks on the Armed Forces and security forces, to destroy the Spanish democratic process and the Basque autonomous process. To put an end to the terrorism is one of the priority goals for the democratic state.

Intelligence Services

An effective intelligence policy is fundamental to prevent and break up the terrorist gangs and commando groups. It is what can put an end to terrorism, as proven by the efforts for antiterrorist action in several European countries. This intelligence policy requires, as a minimum, the unification of the tools of intelligence and the improvement of the facilities.

Improvement in Police Methods

An improvement in police strategy is necessary for greater effectiveness in arresting the perpetrators of attacks. The police strategy must, at the same time, be a precautionary strategy, including greater security measures, as well as self-protection, in connection with the individuals who could be the targets of terrorist attacks.

Citizens' Cooperation

The citizens' cooperation is necessary to enable the State Security Forces to prevent, disband and arrest terrorist individuals or groups. In this respect, it is not a matter of apathetically waiting for that cooperation to occur; rather, it is necessary for the government to create incentives, and to provide guidance that will foster this cooperation.

It should be borne in mind, and this is a fundamental point, that this citizens' cooperation will be more possible the more respect the state shows in a policy to safeguard human rights and liberties. The violations of such rights entail very serious setbacks and a destabilization of democracy on the part of the state itself.

Social Isolation of the Terrorists

The nation's government must give a political and social response to terrorism, which will make it possible to achieve the social isolation of the terrorists in the Basque Country, where they have greater mobility, where the citizens live in fear and where ETA still has a certain amount of social backing, even though it may be in the minority. Therefore, in addition to the foregoing general measures, a unified, solidary effort is necessary in the Basque Country, for the purpose of removing social support from violent positions.

From this standpoint, the Basque autonomy must become an actual reality within the shortest time possible, providing the Basque Government with the necessary tools and means to enable the autonomous government itself to act against terrorism within the scope of its authority.

8. Constructing the Democratic State, Bolstering the Autonomies

We Socialists stress the leadership position of the society. The state belongs to the citizens, constitutionally. It does not belong to any bureaucracy, either civilian or military. When this is forgotten, the bureaucratic interests take precedence over the genuine public interests. The state must intervene in social life, but its necessary reform must also begin with social leadership, and must be based on the citizens' participation and on the social demand for the necessary changes, so that the state may be truly in the service of the citizens.

Hence, we Socialists consider the principle of effectiveness to be the other major guideline for our reforms: to prevent public spending (it currently involves 35 pesetas out of every 100 produced by the Spanish people) from being wasted, and rather to have it really used to achieve increasing levels of progress, prosperity and social equality.

Public Administration

The government must act with total submission to the law and to equity. The principle of legality will be fully implemented to combat arbitrary or partisan behavior on the part of the administration.

The government will guarantee that all citizens and social groups may have access to public administration, on equal terms, for the protection of their rights and interests.

It will engage in campaigns to inform the citizens of their rights and obligations in the fundamental public services (citizens' security, social security, education, health, culture, etc.); citizens' guides to public services will be prepared; the procedures will be simplified; and the deadlines will be reduced.

The government will require and guarantee the professional status and political impartiality of public officials. For this purpose:

It will establish a stringent incompatibility between the exercise of elective public office and active performance of public duties, starting with the incompatibility of the deputies and senators, because of its exemplary value.

It will immediately revise all types of compatibility that are detrimental to the credibility of the administration.

The government will acknowledge the union rights of the personnel in all areas of public administration. For this purpose, it will propose prompt passage of an organic law that will insure the right to free union organization.

Effective Management

The administration operates with high levels of ineffectiveness. The administration must be made effective in order to guarantee that public funds will really be in the service of the citizens.

The ineffectiveness of our administration at present stems from various causes: in the first place, from the lack of a proper administrative system and, secondly, from the adjustment crisis currently being experienced by the administrations.

The Socialist government will undertake to reorganize the current status of public office. And, to this end:

It will devise (in consultation with the trade union organizations) the bill on statutory bases for public office.

It will rationalize the current fragmentation in staffs and scales, reducing the 1,300 which exist at present to reasonable figures.

It will establish a genuine administrative career system, through the approval by law of the general classification table. The positions will be filled through competition.

The access will at all times be based on the criteria of advertising, merit and ability. The access will also be streamlined by preparing the plan for public employment offers.

It will arrange the pay system in accordance with the following criteria: 1. the pay system will be unified for all public employees; 2. it will be based on the principles of advertising, openness and negotiation; 3. it will be simplified by forming it only from the sum of the salary (staff plus classification), seniority and job complement; 4. the pay policy will be geared to the guidelines fo the general salary policy.

It will establish a unified social security system for all public employees.

Fulfillment of the Schedules

The faithful, efficient execution of the programs, directives and orders of the superiors in the chain of command will be required, as well as the proper fulfillment of the schedules.

The permanent training of public employees will be insured.

The Socialist government, also aware of the adjustment crisis currently besetting the public administrations, will carry out a program of reforms aimed at introducing concern and the capacity for effective handling of services. For this purpose:

It will undertake the budgetary reform and that of public spending.

It will reform the current accounting system.

It will progressively introduce techniques for evaluating management which prove to be the most suitable for each public service.

It will order each public agency to make a simplification in its procedures.

Autonomous Administration,

The autonomous process has two serious aspects: on the one hand, institutionalization and the activation of self-government for each nationality or region, which is a major responsibility for the autonomous communities; and, on the other, the establishment of the common bases for the new model of administration, and the gearing thereof to the structure and conduct of the state administration, which is a fundamental responsibility of the state itself.

The legislative progress: Our Constitution puts the power for self-organization of the autonomous communities and the local entities in the context of a series of state laws, particularly those stipulated in Article 149.1.18 of the Constitution.

There are, in addition, institutional laws and laws on modernization which must be kept dissociated from the partisan debate.

The Socialist government will give a definite impetus to the process of transfers, which will take place in accordance with the guidelines established in the autonomous accords. But it will also guarantee that the transfers will be accompanied by the necessary reforms in the central administration.

The autonomous process, carried out with conviction and stringency, offers a major opportunity for undertaking a revision of the central services as a whole, including the autonomous agencies. The maintenance of a definite position, a consistent program and a campaign of permanent information for the public employees affected, will help to overcome the misgivings that might arise, even converting them into cooperation.

This is plainly a key issue, in making the autonomous process consistent and in precluding an increase in public spending.

Transfers

The strict, immediate compliance with the terms of the LOAPA [Organic Law for Harmonization of the Autonomous Process]¹ in this respect is an essential requisite for preventing the autonomous process from turning out with a large increase in personnel expenses.

Consequently, the Socialist government will undertake:

To carry out a campaign of information to all public employees on the significance and repercussions of the autonomous process.

To give a proper incentive for the voluntary transfer of public employees.

To stringently enact the compulsory transfers that may be in order.

To develop, in cooperation with the autonomous communities, voluntary training programs for public employees on the cultural, economic and social conditions in the communities to which they are going.

If the system for financing the autonomies called for in the Constitution and developed by the Organic Law for Financing the Autonomous Communities (LOFCA) is applied correctly, which has not been the case thus far, it would guarantee the sufficiency of the autonomous treasuries, allow for solidarity among the state's territories and make it possible for the transfer process to be carried out without increasing public spending.

The same principles of equality, objectivity and openness will be applied in setting the percentage of the autonomous communities' share of the state's revenue, as well as in the determination of the Basque Country's quota and the contribution from Navarra.

The Autonomies

To formulate and develop the political plan for the construction of the state of the autonomies stipulated by the Constitution is one of the basic plans in the Socialist policy. Therefore, there must now be combined with the necessary task of completing and perfecting the process (which has already begun) of its establishment and development that of consolidating it and making it work.

The development of the autonomous accords signed by the Socialist Party and the government in 1981 will be completed. The government is not the only state institution on which this task is incumbent, but it must assume a fundamental responsibility in this regard.

The affirmation and guarantee of the principle of interterritorial solidarity is the main goal of the Socialist autonomous policy. To achieve this, the optimal operation of the compensation fund must be facilitated.

A state structured on the basis of autonomous institutions must be particularly careful about the coordination among them, to insure the effectiveness of their services to the citizens.

The Local Administration

PSOE proposes to discharge the responsibilities that are incumbent on the state in the area of local administration, in accordance with the following basic policy lines: A new Law on Local Administration and a Law on Financing Local Entities will be prepared, as well as sectorial laws that will determine the authority of the various public administrations.

Some services which, up until now, have been handled by the state or by various public administrations, and which, for reasons of efficiency and predominantly local concern, will be assumed by the local entities, will be transferred to the latter. The transfer of these services will be accompanied by a suitable financing system which, in order to be equitable, will give equivalent treatment to the analogous services already handled by the local entities.

A Law on Financing Local Entities will make it possible to stake out, in their entirety, the financial means that these entities will have and to complete the reform of the tax system. This law must address the needs for local financial sufficiency and autonomy, in addition to fulfilling the other constitutional principles of the tax system.

The individual taxes of the local entities and the share in the state's revenue will be the basic sources of local funds.

9. Foreign Policy

The government of the nation will, without further delay, undertake a foreign policy that will reinforce Spain's role in the international realm, will affirm our presence on an equal footing where national interests are at stake and will enable our country to contribute actively to the cause of peace, liberty, justice and progress in the world. The principles that must guide our foreign policy plan will be:

Respect for law as a factor to organize international coexistence.

The search for peace, disarmament and easing of tensions.

In this connection, PSOE cites the need to eliminate from the European area all medium-range missiles and to back the resumption of negotiations for the reduction of weapons between the great powers; a reduction that will afford the redistribution of economic resources toward development goals, helping to make a qualitative improvement in the world's standard of living. The Socialist Party also advocates the maintenance of the principle of non-nuclearization of Spanish territory. It will study from a favorable standpoint the opportunity for Spain to ratify the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms, and will work actively on behalf of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Madrid, cooperating with the European countries which are not linked with any of the military blocs, whose positions are a positive factor for neutralizing East-West tensions.

The defense of human rights.

Solidarity with the peoples struggling for liberty.

Cooperation, on the international level, in the battle against terrorism.

The priority tasks of our foreign policy, based upon these reference points, will be:

A European projection, based upon an essentially political option, albeit one with a strongly economic essence.

Strengthening of the democratic regimes, solidarity with the peoples struggling for liberty and recovery of their sovereignty.

As well as a policy of clarification, intensification and maximization of the relations with the neighboring countries: France, Portugal and Mogreb.

A Mediterranean policy, that will enable Spain, as a top-ranking regional power, to play an active role in harmonizing the interests of the countries located on both shores of the Mediterranean, fostering institutional structures.

A relationship with the United States, in the context of the relations with the Western world as a whole, for which separate mention is necessary, in view of the existence of a bilateral treaty with this power.

The relations will be aimed in a twofold direction: on the one hand, the aspect affecting the military relations or the maintenance thereof on terms that are measured, egalitarian, balanced and established in time, as required by the hypotheses of the new democratic situation in our country, and founded upon the lack of imbalance in the Western world's defense situation.

On the other hand, the approach to the relations, transcending the strictly military framework and gearing them to an intensification of the economic and trade areas, or that of scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

No to NATO

The relations with the Atlantic Alliance: PSOE reaffirms its philosophy opposed to the policy of military blocs which, in fact, has established the division of the world into zones of perpetual influence; and it pledges to continue striving for a free and peaceful world in which cooperation, exchange and dialog between North and South will replace the East-West tensions.

In this regard, the government will make an effort to achieve a greater level of autonomy for Spain, temporarily dissociating it, in the military realm, from the North Atlantic bloc. As a result, and along the line previously noted by PSOE, at the outset and as an immediate measure, the negotiations for integration into the military organization will be shelved. Secondly, the commitment made by PSOE to call for a referendum so that it may be the Spanish people who decide on our membership in NATO will be kept.

Together with these major priorities, the maintenance of the claim to Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar will comprise an irrevocable part of our design.

10. National Defense

Any national defense program must take as a reference point Article 8 of the Constitution, which holds that the mission of the Armed Forces is "to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain, and to defend its territorial integrity and constitutional system."

The government will undertake a military and defense policy of gradual reforms, which will strengthen the national security, modernize our Armed Forces and allow the latter to discharge the mission assigned them by the Constitution under the best conditions. The three basic goals of our action in this area will be the following:

- a. To achieve a more autonomous, more independent and more sovereign national defense.
- b. To attain Armed Forces with a high degree of deterrent capacity, which are smaller but more effective, better equipped and more operative.
- c. To succeed in involving the people as a whole in the idea of national defense.

To achieve these goals, the government will enact a group of decisions, among which we cite the following:

To convert the present territorial organization to a more operative direction, using as a basis of the organizational system the large non-territorial units and the mobilization zones.

To put into effect a general plan for modernizing the FAS.

To maximize the complete professionalization of the military.

To reform areas of military instruction.

To carry out a policy for restructuring staffs and scales.

To adopt a criterion of periodic establishment of personnel rosters.

To adopt a system arranging for assignments based upon mobility, openness and classification.

To provide support and facilities for housing.

To restructure the system of social benefits for the military and their families.

To devise a special statute for civilians in the service of the military administration.

Compulsory military service will be performed preferably in the region that is the soldier's usual residence, provided the requirements of national defense so permit. In addition, an improvement will be attempted in the soldiers' living conditions and in the pay that they earn. There will be a gradual reduction in the duration of military service, and an increase in personnel coming from the volunteer group will be studied.

CESEDEN [Higher National Defense Studies Center] will be reinforced as a means of encounter and communication between the civilian society and the military group.

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POPULAR ALLIANCE PRESENTS ITS ELECTION PROGRAM

Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Sep 82 p 29

[Text] Madrid--The need for a strong democratic state, with an autonomous, balanced program; defense of the market economy and private initiative, together with a substantial reduction in fiscal pressure; reform of the administration oriented toward professionalization of the civil servants' sector; freedom of education; integration of Spain into the organizations of the West European sector; the use of all available laws to put an end to terrorism...These, in summary, are the principal ideas contained in the electoral program of Popular Alliance [AP] which was presented yesterday by Manuel Fraga, party president, during a well-attended press conference.

During the same press conference, the candidates of the AP-PDP [People's Democratic Party] coalition for Congress and the Senate for Madrid were announced. Noteworthy by their absence were PDP leaders Jose Luis Alvarez and Oscar Alzaga, although Gozanlez Estefani, president of CEPYME [Spanish Confederation of Small and Medium Enterprises] acted as the group's representative.

At no time during his contact with the news media did Fraga make any comments about the meeting which at the time was being held by the PDP directorate concerning the position this party will take in the wake of the problems presented by the selection of candidates. He said that there was no reason for alarm and intimated that his party has alternates ready.

The AP leader also harshly criticized the electoral programs of the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] and PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party], the only ones which have been made public up to now. Of the communist program he said, "It is nothing more than a compendium of window dressings, as it has not been seriously thought out." As for the PSOE program, he rejected in particular its economic sections which he considers unworkable and impoverishing for the country and its foreign policy, which leads Spain in the direction of isolationism.

No Reformation of Constitution

Among other parts of his program, he emphasized that at present there is no thought of reforming the Constitution, "as the country has more important problems facing it"; he enlarged on the program to reduce fiscal pressure "as a kind of general enrichment and with it employment"; and he advocated the use of all available means to contain and destroy the terrorist phenomenon.

The electoral program proposed by the AD, which covers 276 pages, presents the following general principles:

- Defense of a moral concept of social life based on Christian humanism.
- Service to Spain as a nation having a rich and varied cultural heritage projected toward the Hispanic world.
- An institutional view of life in common.
- A strong and efficient democratic state which protects human and social freedom within the framework of a system of laws.
- A true economic system based on reality: the creation of wealth and its just distribution.
- Spain has to occupy its natural and legitimate place in the world of today.

Within the political model, the program stresses respect for the principle of state unity, national unity, the common cultural identity of all Spaniards and the economic unity of the marketplace and the utilization of the authorities which Article 149.1 of the Constitution attributes to the state to ensure implementation of the autonomous process provided by the Constitution, with sufficient guarantees of order and stability in the state.

Less Fiscal Pressure

The economic sector is given the greatest coverage in the government-action program proposed by the members of the AP. Thus, the program defends the marketplace model of social economy, based on free private initiative and the moderate participation of the public sector in the form of subsidization.

The program also proposes a long-term, neutral monetary policy, designed to maintain the internal purchasing power of the peseta and the clear creation of a monetary market. As for budget policy, strict control of public spending is called for.

One of the key aspects for the AP experts is reduction of fiscal pressure, with suppression of the tax on property. Also all incomes less than 750,000 pesetas per year would be tax exempt; and the program calls for the withdrawal from the Cortes of the current tax bill dealing with inheritances and donations.

In labor and social security policy, drastic reduction of employer contributions to Social Security and an offsetting increase in the state's contributions are called for.

Integration into the EEC

Popular Alliance is in favor of Spain's joining the European Economic Community, in spite of the AP golden rule which states that all community mechanisms will be negotiated with account always taken of the opinion of the sectors involved and the businessmen organizations.

As regards energy supplies, AP advocates the search for new, cheaper, alternate energy sources, of national origin as far as possible, supported by fiscal incentives; and in the energy consumption sector, AP seeks diversification ranging from reduction in oil consumption to replacement by lower-cost substitutes.

Another program section of prime importance to AP is national defense. The AP calls for defense of the integrity of our territory by means of modernized armed forces equipped with maximum deterrent capability, promotion of the manufacture of national military equipment with a view to maximum autonomy and independence and a military training law.

Antiterrorism

As for public order, through updating of laws and replacement of action methods, the AP program calls for the exercise of authority without hesitation to put an end to terrorism, crime and the growing use of drugs; defense of and support for the work of the Forces of Public Order; respect for the military character of the Civil Guard; and an organic law for state security organizations and forces.

In foreign policy, AP seeks Spain's membership in the international organizations in our West European sector, a policy of noninterference and the maintenance of full sovereignty and in conjunction therewith a claim to Gibraltar.

Finally, in the educational sector, AP comes out in favor of freedom of education which includes the right of parents to select the school and kind of education most in line with their ideas and aspirations and the financing of compulsory education by means of law.

In the section devoted to the family, AP calls for the establishment of a Ministry of the Family, Youth and Sports and protection against violence and pornography, the comparability principle as regards old age and retirement pensions, with transfer of benefits to minor survivors, a decrease in taxes for first grade transfers and social security for the male or female head of household.

Beginning of Campaign

Manuel Fraga, president of Popular Allinace, will momentarily begin his preelection campaign in Madrid, with visits to slaughterhouse and several markets in the capital.

At 0630 hours, Fraga will be at the slaughterhouse in the Plaza de la Chopera, then he will talk with its Board of Directors to answer any questions which may be asked.

An hour later, he is scheduled to arrive at the Fruits and Vegetables Market and to have a talk with the Board of Directors. Other markets which he will visit are the Central Fish Market and the Chamartin Market. After that he will visit the old people's home on Calle Alfonso XIII and Prosperidad Market. He will meet small and medium-size businessmen in that district.

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GONZALEZ ON PSOE'S GOALS, PARTY PROGRAM

Madrid ABC in Spanish 17 Sep 82 p 23

[Text] Madrid (M.B.)--"I must say clearly that our desire is to win an absolute majority to govern on our own; and we are going to fight so this, now that it is possible, will become a reality." The optimism of Felipe Gonzalez, of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party], was solid and apparent, although skillfully interspersed with wariness and precaution. And, above all, tempered by that vital dialectic moderation at which the socialist leader customarily shows great skill.

Now, with all winds and signs favorable, Felipe Gonzalez has put the final touches to that image of a politician who is above the immediate confrontations that are so costly to him; and that is the image which will characterize the tone of the socialist electoral strategy.

Yesterday, the PSOE secretary-general held a meeting with newsmen, while the party's Federal Committee--apparently without much controversy--was putting the finishing touches to the electoral program, before joining in the definitive configuration of the electoral slates. Felipe Gonzalez described to the reporters the major outlines of this program, keeping to the high ground of principles without descending--except in response to direct questions--to the level of concrete proposals.

Sorting out the dense thicket of overall proposals, these are some but not all of the cardinal points: he is sticking to his announcement that a referendum will be held on NATO if he wins the elections, but without haste and preset deadlines; certain questions relating to abortion will be taken care of in the Criminal Code, but without getting into the pro- and antiabortion confrontation ("I have never been in favor of abortion," Felipe Gonzalez said in passing); a priority and at-any-cost fight against unemployment; a new tax policy is not ruled out--higher taxes, to put it plainly--but making it clear that "the activity of enterprises will not be taxed"; the PSOE will attempt to elicit the support of the French government in the fight against terrorism and will maintain a "policy of absolute cooperation with the autonomous governments."

All of these points and attitudes were outlined, we do not have to tell you, from a position as the "inspector" chief of government, which is nourished by all kinds of expectations. That is why Felipe Gonzalez made a point of opening the press conference by saying, "All aspects of the current situation indicate that the PSOE is the party which will win the elections." He added, "And I do not want to take part in the masked ball of more or less facile political triumphalisms." However, there are logical doubts which will only be cleared up on 28 October; but Felipe Gonzalez seemed to relate them more to the unknown of whether he will or will not win an absolute majority. What he did make clear was that in the event an absolute majority is won, the party will govern on its own, although presumably in addition to persons and sectors constituting the majority for change (PAD [Democratic Action Party] and others). Felipe Gonzalez founded his intention to govern on his own, that is, without coalitions, so that we understand one another, on two reasons that amount to one: the need for a government of the majority, which at one and the same time is a homogeneous government.

The PSOE leader did not reveal the alternative--if he now has one--in the event the electoral results are not so overwhelming.

Yes, Felipe Gonzalez outlined the basic outlines and in large measure the tone and scenario of what his electoral strategy is to be: to avoid any kind of personal confrontations; to place himself "above the fray," by offering at one and the same time a "positive and realistic" electoral program. The word "realistic" was a key word in Felipist terminology. "We are advocating a change in hopes, without false expectations. We do not want to create hopes in the Spanish people above reality." The PSOE secretary-general went on to say, "It is not the same thing to wait to see the bulls from the stands and to prepare to fight them. Because the PSOE is aware that it is going to be attacked from all sides and is taking precautions."

He expects to be at the center of the confrontation and the target "of those who do not want anything to change, of those who engage in 'Monday morning quarterbacking' but also of those who feel the PSOE cannot guarantee change" (a clear reference to the belligerent position announced by the communists). However, Felipe Gonzalez said, "We socialists consider ourselves already at the doorstep of government and cannot permit ourselves the luxury of demagogic nor can we promise the moon and the stars."

The electoral program which he then outlined in a very "broad-brush" fashion is a brief one, although he emphasized that it had been very carefully prepared quite a few months ago by party technicians and independent persons. From the program principles will be extracted the political parameters and the concrete guidelines for the development of the government program, which will be much more extensive and detailed.

According to the secretary-general's explanation, the socialist program is based on five fundamental principles. One, the priority proposition, the fight against unemployment, and related matters. The rationality of the socialist economic program will be integrally related to the effort to decrease the unemployment rate and the instrument thereof will be concerted

planning. Felipe Gonzalez got ahead of himself when he called upon the willingness of workers and employers to reach an agreement "to overcome the crisis with solidary rather than sectoral alternatives." "We do not wish to alarm anyone; we are going to apply the Constitution and have it respected." Felipe Gonzalez emphasized that a redistributive policy will be developed, as the current policy is not one, and pointed to the example of the present tax on wages. The second pragmatic principle relates to inequality, centered on education, at least in the way of an example. "We are not going to engage in the public school-private school dialectic; what we are going to attempt is to put an end to inequality. The third principle is freedoms, from two standpoints: ensuring existing freedoms through application of the Constitution and, on the other hand, guaranteeing their security with the clear attitude of rejecting terrorism and crime." The fourth principle deals with reform of state administration. Felipe Gonzalez emphasized that an effort will be made to restore the respectability of the state and institutions, "not to castigate persons serving them."

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